

EIGHT READY TO INDICT MARK HANNA.

But Another Vote Was
Wanted in the Dallas County
(Tex.) Grand Jury Room.

The Discussion Was Over an
Alleged Offer of \$40,000 for
Electoral Vote for McKinley.

Said to Have Been Sent from National
Headquarters, Bearing the Signa-
ture of the Famous Leader.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS IN EARNEST.

They Say That They Will Push the Matter to
the Bitter End—Two of the Wealthiest
New Yorkers Offered Large Sums
for the Lone Star State.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1.—The Democratic
managers are determined that Mark Hanna
shall be indicted next Thursday, if possible,
and at the same time are confident that he
will be. They don't propose to overlook
the statement that the Republican man-
agers have received a telegram from the
National Committee authorizing them to
offer \$40,000 for the electoral vote of Texas.
This, the Democrats say, is to be no flash
in the pan. They declare that they will
prosecute Hanna to the furthest limit.
Sensational developments are expected this
week after Thursday, to which day the
Grand Jury took a recess.

Already Hanna, it is said, has had a very
narrow escape, and his indictment this
week, the Democrats claim, is almost a
certainty. As is generally known, nine
votes are necessary to an indictment in the
Grand Jury, and when the matter was
taken up eight jurors were in all, alleged,
positively in favor of returning a bill at
once.

One man, however, refused to vote then.
He said that consideration of the matter
must be deferred until after election. Were
his demand agreed to, he announced, he
would, upon the reassembling of the jury,
vote with the eight.

This man held the balance of power, and
so the eight were forced to accede to his
terms, and back to court the bill was sent.

The telegram which will cause Mr. Han-
na so much legal trouble bore his signa-
ture and was sent from national head-
quarters to J. N. Houston, of the Texas
Republican headquarters at Dallas, be-
tween October 1 and October 4. It is al-
leged in plain terms the managers were
directed to offer \$40,000 for the electoral
vote of Texas for McKinley.

Houston has not been indicted, because
no dispatches bearing his signature have
been obtained by the Grand Jury from the
Western Union Telegraph Company. It
is known, however, that a telegram did
go to Hanna, and that the National Republi-
can Committee, of Texas, worded as fol-
lows:

"Think can make deal; forty thousand
refused; sixty thousand demanded."
It is also known that two of the wealthiest
New Yorkers, by their representatives, in
telegrams offered to "contribute" \$40,000
provided the Populist leaders would throw
their electoral vote for McKinley, and
\$10,000 a donation should McKinley electors
be chosen.

More indictments are certain to be re-
turned after the Grand Jury shall resume
work next Thursday.

BISHOP HANDLED TROWEL.

Corner-Stone of St. John's Hospital in Long
Island City Laid with Much
Ceremony.

The corner stone of the new St. John's
Hospital, in Long Island City, was laid
yesterday afternoon by the Right Rev.
Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn,
in the presence of several thousand persons.
Bishop McDonnell was assisted in the cere-
monies by a large number of priests from
New York and Brooklyn, among whom were
Revs. Sylvester Malone, Sts. Peter and
Paul's, Brooklyn; James Mitchell, Cancellor
of the Diocese of Brooklyn; J. Carney, St.
Raphael's, Blissettville, and Fathers Barrett,
secretary to Bishop McDonnell; Carroll, of
St. Vincent de Paul's, Brooklyn; Blake, of
St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills; McGowan,
Walsh, Colton, Dougherty, O'Connor, and
Zellis, of New York.

A throne had been erected for the Bishop
near the scene of the ceremony, and this
he occupied during the sermon, which was
preached by Rev. J. J. Dougherty, of the
Mission of the Immaculate Conception, New
York. A handsome silver trowel, upon
which was engraved a brief reference to
the occasion and date, was presented to
the Bishop, who, after a short prayer,
stepped from the platform to the ground
and performed the ceremony.

A paper, containing American
eulogies and newspapers of current date was
placed under the corner stone, which is a
large cube of polished granite. The new
building is to be four stories high, of
Philadelphia pressed brick with limestone
trimmings, and will have accommodations
for 150 patients, and is to be furnished with
all the most modern appliances. The site
is on the plot fronting several hundred
feet on Jackson and Mott avenues and
Twelfth street, directly opposite the Queens
County Court House and Long Island City's
municipal building. It will cost \$300,000.

The following organizations and societies
accompanied by bands of music marched
from different sections of the city and took
part in the ceremonies: Sheridan Post, No.
628, G. A. R.; Peconic Tribe, No. 265, I. O.
E. M.; Astle Tribe, of College Point, I. O.
E. M.; A. O. H., No. 2, of Queens County;
Exempt Firemen's Association; Volunteer
Firemen's Association; Societies of the
Holy Name for all churches in Long Island
City, Young Men's Lyceum, Hibernian
Rifles, Court Long Island City, A. O. F.;
Long Island City Council, C. B. L.; Barbara
Friedrich Post, G. A. R., of Greenpoint and
James A. Garfield Post, of Brooklyn.

WOMEN AT WORK FOR SILVER.

After the Election the Organization Will Con-
tinue for Humanity.

The New York branch of the National
Women's Hygienic and Sewal League had its
first business meeting yesterday afternoon
at No. 56 Union square.

Mrs. Mary M. Lilly was made permanent
chairman and Mrs. L. G. Volney permanent
secretary.

Mrs. Dorothy Harrington reported that
with Mrs. Totten she had made a canvass
of the tenement districts of the East Side
and had made many converts to silver. Mrs.
Totten said that in a day's visit to the
East Side she had made many converts.
To-day the ladies will visit both the
East and West sides. On Tuesday they
will work outside the restricted limits at
the polls.

The league will be continued as a hu-
manitarian organization after election, and
may affiliate with the Knights of Labor.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed
to the Journal for its efforts on behalf
of Bryan and Sewall.

Charles Bros. Prizes.

The prizes for best answers to the political
questions asked by Charles Bros. clothing and
furniture, of 265 Broadway, have been awarded
to J. W. Brown, 34 Broadway, City, Dr. G.
Friedrich, 121 E. 12th St., Wm. Symons,
Salt Lake City, Utah—Adm.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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Single Copies, Five Cents.

NO. 1585.

New-York Daily Tribune

JANUARY 30, 1878.

the bill, as
passed by the House, will drive gold out
of the country.
If Congress passes the
Bland bill, it enacts that a disturbance of
credit, a panic many times worse than
that of 1873, shall begin at once.

If the Silver bill passes—

I. Stocks must fall, no one can tell how
much, when capital is alarmed and shies
from investments of every kind not based
upon gold.
II. United States bonds must sink in
gold value.
III. Gold must rise, not only because
thousands of investors, wanting to draw
out their money and get it into some
secure form, will try to buy gold, but be-
cause it will thenceforward be possible for
a buyer to pay for it in silver dollars.
Every one will expect the nominal price
of gold to advance to about 111.

NEW YORK HERALD.

FEBRUARY 18, 1878.

The cer-
tainly that with the progress of the ad-
vance of gold would rise to a high
premium over silver would lead specu-
lators to offer great sums and get pos-
session of the whole stock, thus break-
ing down specie payments within the
first month of the experiment.
The effect of the silver bill on the public
credit will be decisive and immedi-
ate.
In effect a notification to the whole world
that a movement threatening the re-
mediation of our national obligations
has already become too strong for Ex-
ecutive control.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1878.

Gold advancing; stocks declining. Such
is the Wall-street story consequent upon
the decisive majority which carried the
Matthews resolution through the House.
A decline occurred in every bond in the
Government list—except the 10-40s, which
have hitherto escaped the distress pro-
duced by the attacks on the public credit,
showing the fall.

The Sun

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1878.

Is it not plain, then, that the cur-
rency thinkers, the inflationists, the
silver men, the paper men, and every
other species of advocates of a depre-
ciated currency, are all quacks and
bluffers?
We may make ninety-cent
dollars till we are black in the face,
but not one of them will ever buy a
hundred cents' worth of anything.

The Evening Post.

New York, Friday, March 1, 1878.

the price of gold in Wall street has
risen already at the hour we write, one-
eighth of one per centum. The dirty
finger marks of the silver men appear clear-
ly enough in these ominous changes, but
not so clearly by many degrees as they
will when the silver bill begins to be
really felt.

If the silver bill becomes a law, the
next step will be inflation, the next re-
mediation, and the third disaster.
1873 the starving working-men of Cincin-
nati will get the Commercial office and
the beggarly constituents of Mr. Blaud
will wait on him with a tar barrel and a
rope.

INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR CONKLING.

"May I ask you, Mr. Conkling, why you have not
spoken on the silver bill? You know that fact has been
found on this point by political critics."
"Let me turn the question and ask what was the use of
speaking on the subject? Before the bill came to the
Senate it was evident that it would pass by more than a
two-thirds majority. It would be a mere waste of an
array of votes, and would do nobody any good. Be-
sides, the New York dailies—the Times and others—had
precluded the use of all arguments by their hostile
methods of attacking it. I silver men. They thought
they could carry the day by calling the silver men
inmates and fools, and speaking of a great popular move-
ment as a crank. This was no way to do. You see I do not
agree with them; yet we do not believe the financial
world is coming to an end because of their errors. But
the New York papers have raved as if all were lost in that
event, and the silver men have merely smiled and pushed
their forces on. They know—and we all know—that the
great-dailies of New York are under the shadow of Wall
street and controlled by its money base, and that they
know the law that nothing is known about finance out-
side of Wall street, and its immediate neighborhood.
Some of us know better, and it is certain that the style of
argument usually used by the opponents of the silver bill
has been of such a nature as to strengthen the hands
of the supporters of that measure."

N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

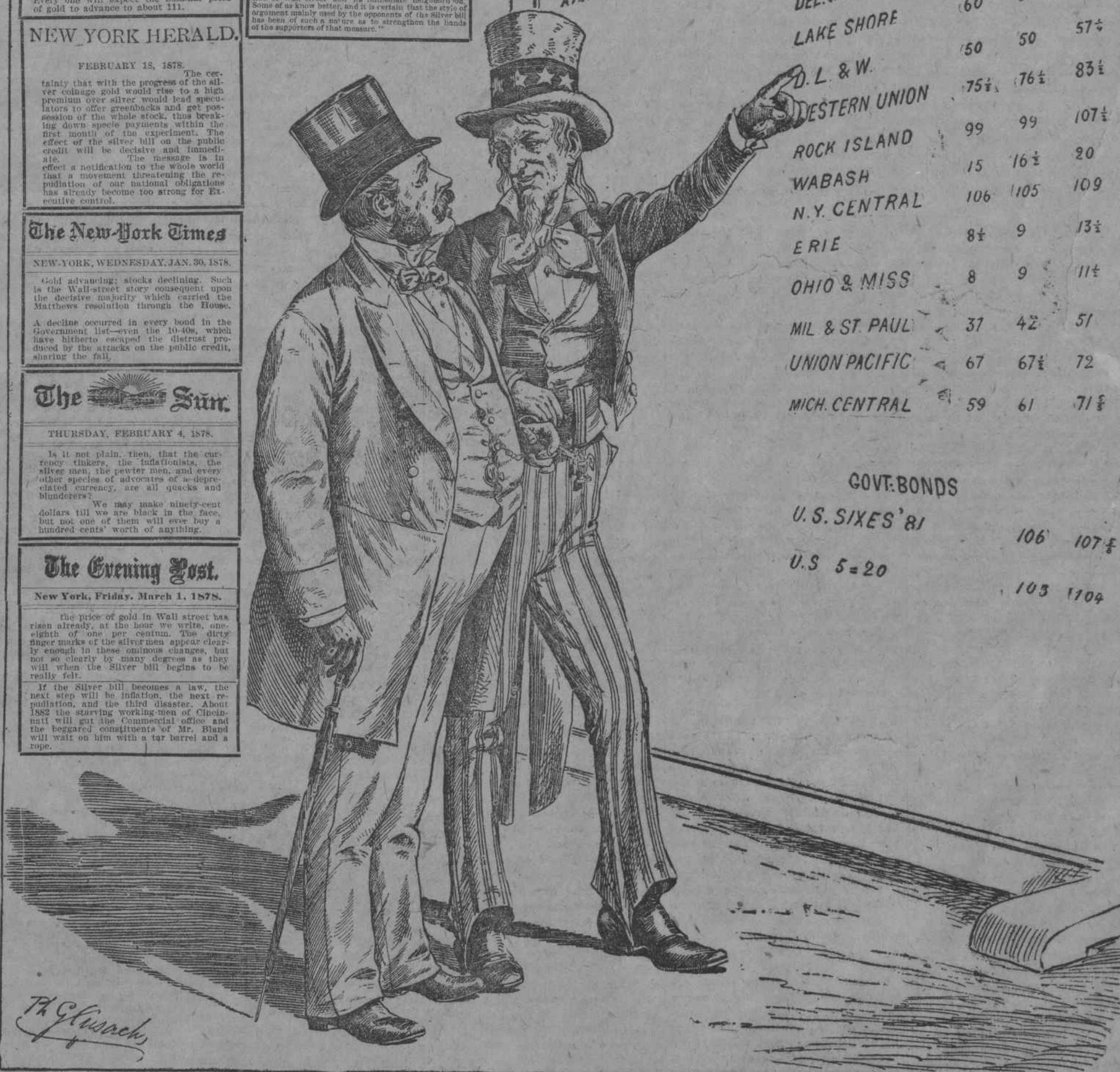
FALL OF GOLD
FEB. 2 102
APR. 13 100

RISE IN STOCKS SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE SILVER BILL

	JAN. 16	FEB. 2	APR. 17
NORTHWESTERN	35	35 1/2	57
DEL. & HUDSON	50	49 1/2	57
LAKE SHORE	60	61	68 1/2
D. L. & W.	50	50	57 1/2
WESTERN UNION	75 1/2	76 1/2	83 1/2
ROCK ISLAND	99	99	107 1/2
WABASH	15	16 1/2	20
N.Y. CENTRAL	106	105	109
ERIE	8 1/2	9	13 1/2
OHIO & MISS	8	9	11 1/2
MIL. & ST. PAUL	37	42	51
UNION PACIFIC	67	67 1/2	72
MICH. CENTRAL	59	61	71 1/2

GOVT. BONDS

U.S. SIXES '81	106	107 1/2
U.S. 5-20	103	110 1/2



THE PROPHECIES OF THE PRESS COMPARED WITH THE QUOTATIONS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The shallowness and futility of the average newspaper discussion of the effect of currency legislation could not have a better illustration than is afforded by this cartoon, published in the Daily Graphic immediately after the passage of the Bland act in 1878. This act was not a complete restoration of bimetalism. It was not wholly scientific, but was one of the compromises which the money power forced upon the nation. It provided for the purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver monthly. Passed over the veto of President Hayes and against the strenuous opposition of his Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, it, of course, fell into the hands of a hostile Administration for enforcement. The money power was sufficiently influential at Washington to limit the monthly purchases of silver to the minimum provided by law, but even this regular addition to the circulating medium was enough to revive prosperity and cause the instant appreciation of stocks shown above. The law continued in force until the passage of the Sherman act of 1890. Under it \$376,265,722 were added to our currency, and though the Sun called them 90-cent dollars, and declared they would never buy 100 cents' worth of goods, they passed without discount and brought more when the law was repealed than at first. Nor did they drive a dollar's worth of gold out of the country. Prior to the passage of the law the same direful prophecies of disaster were heard as are now based upon the probability of free silver coinage, but its operation gave the lie to all. The repeal of the law sprang from a desire to add more to the currency than the \$2,000,000 a month to which hostile Secretaries of the Treasury confined the operation of the Bland act. History affords few better illustrations of the advantages which will proceed from free coinage or of the shallowness of the clamor of the plutocratic press.

WANT TO GO TO ALBANY.

Candidates for Assembly Fighting Hard for a
Chance to Vote for Senator D. B.
Hill's Successor.

Tammany expects to elect its Assembly
candidates in twenty-eight of the thirty-
five city districts. Leader Steuben laughed
when told of the claim made by Chairman
Cornelius Van Cott, of the Republican
County Campaign Committee, that the Re-
publicans would elect twenty Assemblymen
in this county.

In the First, Second, Third and Fourth
districts, where Daniel E. Flinn, Thomas
Roche are Tammany's candidates, the Re-
publicans have abandoned all hope. In
the Fifth, there is a lively fight between
Harding Weston, Tammany, and Richard
Van Cott, Republican, with a small normal
Republican majority to overcome. In the
Sixth and Seventh districts, Tammany
is expected to elect Timothy P. Sul-
livan and Edward W. Hart easily. In the
Eighth, Morris Rose, Tammany, hopes to
defeat Charles Sadler, on account of Re-
publican defection. Tammany expects to
elect its candidates in the Ninth, Tenth,
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth,
Fifteenth and Sixteenth districts without
trouble. James F. Macabee, Otto Kemp-
ner, William H. Gladhill, Joseph Schulman,
Patrick F. Trator, Jacob Fritz, Thomas
J. Barry, William H. Leonard and Patrick
F. Myers and Benjamin Hoffman are the
Whig nominees.

The fight in the Seventeenth District be-
tween John A. Dempsey, Tammany, and
D. Frank Lloyd, Republican, is compli-
cated. Ex-Assemblyman Daniel J. Gleason
is running as a free silver candidate. Glea-
son formerly belonged to Tammany Hall
and has a large personal following. The
district has always been a Democratic
stronghold, but no one cares to venture a
prediction. John F. Daly, Tammany, in
the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth,
Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third,
Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth,
Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth,
Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third,
Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh,
Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth districts, are
certain of election. Tammany will, in all
probability, elect John P. Corrigan in the
Twenty-sixth District, while the Republicans
will carry the Twenty-first District for
Thomas J. Murray.

Defection among the Republicans in the
Twenty-second District will probably elect
Daniel D. Tooker, the Tammany candidate.
In the Twenty-third Thomas J. Hayden,
Tammany, and Richard Gleason, Republi-
can, both expect to win. John B. Fitz-
gerald, the Tammany candidate in the
Twenty-fourth District, will in all proba-
bility be successful, as will also Patrick
H. Murphy, who has been renominated by
the Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Dis-
trict. Patrick J. Andrews, Tammany, will
win in the Twenty-sixth District. Francis

E. Lalmeber, who has been renominated
by the Republicans in the Twenty-seventh
District, will probably be successful.
In the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and
Thirtieth districts the contests are close,
but Tammany is almost certain to elect
John T. Green in the Twenty-eighth and
George W. Meyer, Jr., in the Thirtieth
district. In the Twenty-ninth Lawrence
E. Brown, Republican, and Edward Law-
son Purdy, Tammany, the vote will be
close. Harvey T. Andrews will probably
be re-elected in the Thirty-first District,
while Tammany expects to easily carry the
other four districts, where Thomas E.
Donnelly, John P. Walsh, Lyman W.
Redington and William Gill are the candi-
dates.

HESS CHECK JOKE

TAKEN TO COURT.

The Republican Candidate
for Congress Appears
Against Darby.

As No Intent to Defraud Is Shown,
the Latter Is Lectured
and Discharged.

Mr. Hess Still Asserts that It Was an
Attempt to Injure His
Canvass.

BARKEEPER M'GUIRE'S EXPLANATION.

Says He Drew the Check Just in Fun and
Had No Idea It Would Be Pre-
sented—Went Say Where
He Drew It.

Charles A. Hess, the Republican
candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Co-
ngressional District, was in Yorkville
yesterday morning for the charge of
drawing the charge of forgery against
Darby, of No. 322 East Thirty-ninth
who had presented a check for
what purported to be Mr. Hess's
to the Lincoln National Bank,
for.

After Mr. Hess had state
was found that the charge
not hold, because he said
an account at the bank
was drawn.

"To make the charge
the Court, "It is nec-
essary could have resulted to
name was forged, and this was
ble in Mr. Hess's case, because it
no possibility of getting money on
check."

Mr. Hess then told Magistrate Cornell
that he thought the whole thing was
a scheme to injure his canvass for Con-
gress. He did not suspect any one, and did
not believe that Darby had acted through-
out the affair in any but good faith.

Darby was questioned and told how he
had received the check through the mails
and believing it genuine had tried to cash
it. He declined all intent to defraud
any one, and was discharged with a severe
lecture.

William J. McGuire, of No. 327 West
Thirty-ninth street, the man who went
before a notary public last Saturday night
and made an affidavit that he had made
out the check and sent it to Darby for a
joke, was seen yesterday and gave a full
explanation of his part in the affair. He
said Darby had been drinking considerably
for some time and he, McGuire, resolved to
make some fun at his expense.

He was in a saloon on Forty-second
street Thursday night and made out the
check there, about 11 o'clock. Four men,
he claims, saw him do it, although he does
not give their names.

"It was the first check I ever made out in
my life," he said, "and the only way I
knew how to draw it was by copying it
I had received for salary. I did not know
any thing that entered
my mind."

"How could you get the blank check?" Mc-
Guire was asked.
"I have a number of them in my house."
Further than this he refused to discuss
the matter. Asked why he had made the
check out for \$75, he said he had fixed on
that sum because he had been trying
about the district to the effect that differ-
ent men had received \$75, and for that
reason he thought Darby would be the
more easily fooled.

He then went on to say that his affidavit
had been purely voluntary and denied that
any one had asked him to make it.

"I have explained the matter to Mr.
Hess," he continued, "and while at first
he was inclined to be a little gruff, he
afterward told me it would be all right.
The whole thing would never have amount-
ed to more than a joke had it not been for
Darby's wife. She saw the envelope, I
saw the check, and wanted her share of it.
To get it she persuaded Darby to try and
have it cashed. Had she let him alone he
would have come to me bragging about
getting the money, and after having a
good laugh at his expense I would have
told him it was only a joke."

Back From Searching Venezuela Records.

Mr. F. de Haan, who accompanied Pro-
fessor G. L. Burr, of Cornell University,
to the Hague to assist him in his search of
the Archives for documents relating to the
Venezuelan boundary, returned to New
York yesterday on the Dutch steamer
Spaarnadam. The two gentlemen were em-
ployed by the United States Venezuelan
Commission, and spent three months in the
work. Professor Burr returned last
Wednesday on the Teanok, but would not
discuss their work. Mr. de Haan was no
more communicative yesterday. He started
at once for Washington.

A woman's happiest
fancies may come
true if they are not
all destroyed by ill-
health, sickness, or
the touch at which
happiness bursts like
a bubble. A sick wo-
man cannot be a
happy wife or mother.
More marriages and
homes are wrecked
by the wife's physical
weakness than by any
other one cause.

Disinfect incident to
the delicate and in-
tricate, feminine or-
ganism need the
skilled treatment of
an experienced spe-
cialist. Average doc-
tors have not the
opportunity to ac-
quire the necessary
special knowledge,
and skill. Dr. R. V.
Pierce for nearly
thirty years chief con-
sulting physician at
the Invalid Hotel and
Surgical Institute,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
has devoted a life-
time to the treatment
of these delicate com-
plaints, and his "Fa-
vorite Prescription"
is the most successful
medicine ever de-
vised for women.

James Caswell, of Ocheltrre, Johnson
Co., Kan., writes: "My wife was
troubled for
several
years, she
work, she
paid in the
varying all the
those times she
I thought she
by the best doc-
her no good, and she
picked up one of your
four bottles of the
wife had taken one bottle she
I got her another. By the time she
two of the Golden Medical Discovery
of the "Favorite Prescription" she was com-
cured. No more pain. Her monthly peri-
are regular now and she is stout and
She weighs 160."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate
liver, stomach and bowels. By druggi-